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[Note.—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

II.—DISCUSSION ON THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS—cont.

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise 4-20
to support the motion of thanks so eloquently moved by my hon. P.M.
Friend Srimathi Jothi Venkatachellum. I take this opportunity
to congratulate the Government on their notable achievements
referred to in the Governor's Address. Hon. Members, I am sure,
will be glad that a direct approach has been made to settle the
Madras-Andhra border dispute and that our Finance Minister had
been able to go to Kurnool on a goodwill mission in this connexion
so that there may be a settlement of all the outstanding questions.
I am also sure that the visit of the Hon. Chief Minister of Andhra
State to this State has been equally welcome. I trust that among
other problems a satisfactory solution will be arrived at with
regard to the Krishna-Pennar Project which has been given up on
account of the formation of the new State. After all, 80 per cent
of the Krishna waters go to waste into the Bay of Bengal and it
is devoutly to be hoped that fresh attempts will be made to revive
that Scheme as well and that this matter will also be pursued in
the negotiations between the two States.

“ Sir, we are indeed happy to learn that the Second Five-Year
Plan will be finalized only after both the Houses of Legislature
here have had an opportunity to discuss the details of the Plan. I
wish to state in this connexion that the district plans have been
drawn up by the people themselves on the sample pattern
suggested by the Planning Commission and high hopes have been
raised in the minds of the rural folk that the schemes suggested
by them will all be implemented. I would therefore like to urge
upon the Government that every attempt should be made in the
ensuing discussions at New Delhi with the Planning Commission
to see that there is no cutting down of the plans drawn up by
the district planning bodies. As stated in the Governor's Address,
the plans are ready for the Chingleput district and some other
districts like Malabar, Coimbatore, Salem, Ramanathapuram and
Nilgiris. I would request the Government that these plans should
be implemented and started even now when the people's interest
and enthusiasm are warm. We need not wait till next April to
start these schemes. As soon as they are finalized at Delhi, they
could be implemented. Because, as I said, these plans have been
finalized by the district planning bodies and they are ready for
execution.

“ Sir, the Governor has referred in his Address to the State
Loan. Considering the laudable purpose for which the loan amount
would be utilized, I am sure it would be oversubscribed. I should
take this opportunity to assure the Government that nothing shall
be wanting on the part of the elected representatives to popularize
the loan and make it a success. (Interruption.) I am telling
this because I represent the public and I know the heart of the
people. The rural public are really enthusiastic and I know and
predict that this loan will be a success.

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“ Sir, I am glad that the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, is now preparing a Pilot Scheme for the removal of accumulated silt in tank-beds to neighbouring dry lands on the foreshore. I would plead with the Government that the silt should be supplied free to the neighbouring ryots. Some attempt has been made, I am told, in certain localities to auction the silt cleared from tank-beds. The Government should issue strict instructions for the free supply of silt to the agriculturists. I trust a special scheme would be drawn up to clear the silt in the Kaveripakkam tank in North Arcot district. The anicut had been built 100 years ago and the accumulated silt at the anicut should be cleared. As it is, the water flow in the supply channels below in North Arcot and Chingleput districts is blocked as a result of this accumulation of silt in the Kaveripakkam tank. The out-moded sluices should be replaced by up-to-date equipment. I trust the Government would attend to all these to mark the centenary celebration of this old irrigation system. We are glad to note from the Address that the Government propose to pursue the question of diversion of water from Travancore-Cochin side. Hon. Members would, I am sure, like to know what has become of the Palar issue. There has been much talk about it in both Houses of the Legislature of this State. But, in a recent Press Communiqué issued by the Central Government, it was stated categorically that the Central Government have not heard from the Madras Government though the Mysore State has agreed to investigate into the matter of the utilization of the Palar waters between Madras and Mysore States. I hope that the investigation by experts on both sides helped by an expert of the Central Government would solve the question. I should be very glad if the Government would clarify the issue and tell us what exactly is the present position about this.

“ As regards Community Projects Administration, I am glad the scheme of integrated arrangement to which reference has just now been made during the question-hour by the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture that the Revenue Divisional Officers would function as Block Development Officers also and I hope similar integrated scheme for the execution of works through the Highways and other connected departments, even if necessary with enhanced staff would lead to having one single agency for the execution of these works instead of there being different agencies for the purpose. I trust the Government would consider this aspect of the matter as well. The maintenance of these works carried out under the National Extension Service Scheme and Local Development Programme needs careful consideration. Reference has also been made to this matter even during the last session. But, the local bodies are not able to maintain them. I request the Government to devote urgent attention to this problem and issue definite orders as to how these large schemes of development works that are being carried out at the villages will be maintained. Some arrangement must be made with the local bodies for the efficient maintenance of those works.

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" It is indeed pleasing to note that urban water-supply schemes in major municipalities will be provided for in the Second Five-Year Plan. The case of pilgrimage centres should receive special consideration in that respect because large numbers of people gather in such places and in the interest of public health, special steps should be taken to give larger grants to needy municipalities. For example, there is Tiruvallur in the Chingleput district and I suggest that such places of pilgrimage should receive top priority in the programme of urban water-supply schemes. 4-30 p.m.

" We are happy to note that a large number of schools are being opened but proper supervision of these schools is a necessity and as I suggested yesterday during question-hour, the Government should take up the question of appointment of at least two District Educational Officers for each district and more Deputy Inspectors of Schools to supervise the large number of schools that are being opened.

" Speaking on Co-operation, we are glad that the recommendations of the Committee on Rural Credit Survey are being examined by the Government. In this connexion, I wish to point out that multi-purpose co-operative societies should be started on a limited liability basis and not on the basis of unlimited liability. I am sure, this aspect of the matter is being examined by the Government and I trust the Committee on Co-operation, of which Dewan Bahadur Sri T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai is the Chairman, would also go into it because influential people in the villages are not prepared to join co-operative societies formed on the basis of unlimited liability. I trust the Government would consider deeply the question of revision of their present policy and permit multi-purpose co-operative societies to be started and worked on a limited liability basis.

" As regards medical education, I should like to state one point. The Medical College Selection Committee held all their sittings in Madras and the candidates had to come to the Madras City from all over the State. Some of the students, I know, Sir, found it a problem to go to Madras on account of poverty and I would recommend for the consideration of the Government that from next year the Committee should arrange to meet in different places in two or three centres like Madurai, Coimbatore, etc., and select candidates on a suitable regional arrangement.

" As regards the legislative programme referred to in the Address, as I had mentioned more than once, almost all the legislature measures are piece-meal legislations except the one relating to the comprehensive amendments to the Madras General Sales Tax Act to remedy defects noticed in the working of the Act. I find that there is an amending legislation in respect of the Madras District Municipalities Act to provide for a regular Government cadre for Municipal Commissioners. The Government have been promising to introduce a comprehensive legislation to amend the District Municipalities Act and the City Municipalities Act to suit the modern progressive systems of local administration in other

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countries. I wish the Government would bestow their earnest attention and see that a comprehensive amendment to cover all the points that have been suggested now and then are brought forward to amend the Local Boards and Municipalities Acts.

"In item (j) in the paragraph relating to legislative measures, it is stated that the City Police Act and the Gaming Act are going to be amended. Hon. Members would remember that some time back we passed a legislation here to do away with betting at the races. Nothing has been done to enforce the provisions of that enactment. The House should be glad to know what has happened to it and when effect will be given to that measure. One other Act that was passed in great haste was the one relating to the repeal of section 64-A of the Motor Vehicles Act. It has not been given effect to. The Hon. the Minister for Finance, hon. Members would remember, has assured us that the Act will be a Pongal gift of the Madras Legislature and the Government of Madras. I do not know whether we have to wait for another Pongal. We certainly have a right to know why this has not been implemented so far and when it would come into force."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—"May I know whether it is for this reason that the hon. Member is opposing the Motion of Thanks to the Governor for his Address?"

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—"I will presently explain the position. These are all administrative matters and it is up to us to bring them to the notice of the Government and when doing so, we expect the Government to explain to us the circumstances in which there has been delay in giving effect to this or that measure."

"Sir, you will remember that the dual control of the Legislature Secretariat was one of the thorny subjects—a subject of controversy—and it was assured on behalf of the Government in this House and in the other House that necessary legislation would be introduced to regulate the recruitment of personnel to the Legislature Secretariat as laid down in the Constitution. I trust that the Government would introduce ere long a legislative measure to give effect to this."

"Before I resume my seat, I wish to refer to one important matter. We adopted an enabling rule in our Madras Legislative Council Rules to associate ourselves with the Estimates Committee of the Legislative Assembly. May I appeal to the Hon. the Leader of the House to pursue the matter, failing which may I suggest that we have an Estimates Committee of our own."

* SRI T. M. NARAYANASWAMY PILLAI :—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, I join my hon. Friend, Sri Purushotham, in congratulating the Lady Member sitting opposite on the excellent, eloquent and able way in which she piloted the Motion. I also congratulate the promising hon. Member, Sri Ummer Koya, on the very able

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way in which he seconded it and on the full picture he presented to us with regard to the address and also on the criticisms he made in the course of his speech.

“ Of course, all of us in this House, whether we sit on this side or that side, are unanimous in paying a tribute of praise and admiration to our beloved Prime Minister. It is very difficult to find another of his stature. Of course, if we go back to the forties and survey up to the present we have only three persons and they are Roosevelt, Churchill and Nehru. All the three of them have in a way altered the course of history. All the three of them have raised the prestige of their countries. In 1940, when there was war, America was not willing to participate in it. Roosevelt was a dominant personality; Mr. Roosevelt so managed the situation that slowly and surely America entered the war, and it was America in those days that made the world safe for democracy and for the four freedoms and for the establishment of the United Nations. Perhaps the same work in a way was carried on by Churchill also but in a more heroic way. His country was in imminent danger of being attacked, but alone and undaunted he faced and fought the enemy. He also altered the course of world's history. Now coming to our Prime Minister, he stands pre-eminent. I can say that he is the foremost man of the present times, and he has not only altered our history and remade it, but he has also paved the way for the establishment of the unification of the world which the other two statesmen have done. Definitely tension in the East has eased, and we are having promising signs of peace. Of course all these cover our Prime Minister with glory. He is at the top of his prestige. It is not the time to ask the Prime Minister to think of some problems belonging to South Indians. I come from Tiruchirappalli district wherefrom many of our citizens have gone and settled in Ceylon. They are having a bad time in spite of the best representations. Perhaps, their case, I think, has not been handled quite as well as it deserves. Therefore, our Government must take steps to press upon the Union Government the case of our citizens in Ceylon and ask them to handle the question as sympathetically as possible and see that this tangled question between the two countries, between which there has been friendship for many centuries past, is settled satisfactorily, peaceably, and to the advantage of the citizens in the two countries.

“ Sir, let me join in the tribute paid to Sri J. Sivashanmugam Pillai who has been appointed a Member of the Union Public Service Commission. He is a good man, a pious man, a talented man, and a man who has earned the approbation and the admiration of all in the Assembly. Though the Assembly will lose a very . . . (Interruption by Sri V. Chakkarai Chetty.) My friend says he does not believe in pious men. Very well—people may have objection to sanctimonious humbugs; I do not think there may be any objection to pious men. Some of the greatest of

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our men have been pious men. But I am not very much concerned with the observation of Mr. Chakkarai Chetty. If there are impious men, anybody will take objection to impious men. To continue, pious men as well as impious men have to get on, each in his own way. (Interruptions.) Peaceful and co-operative co-existence, if I may improve upon that term. My esteemed friend Sri Chakkarai Chetty need not object to the word 'pious'. I was saying, Sir, what the Assembly was losing, the Union Commission will be gaining. This House will be glad to give Sri Sivashanmugam its best wishes.

"Reference has been made to land reforms in the Governor's Address. Of course the full picture of the land reforms has not been placed before us. We have been told only about the Bills which will be brought before this House as well as the other House. There is no more difficult question than this question of land reforms. For one thing, this question concerns as many as 75 per cent or 80 per cent of our population. Therefore if what the Government say is good, and if what they do is going to be good, certainly it must be all right. Suppose for some reason or other, what the Government propose to do is not good. Then the Government will be releasing some anti-social forces. They will be letting out forces which will be to our disadvantage. Therefore the utmost caution should be exercised in handling this question. People can understand the need for fixing fair rent. Of course all landlords are not good people. Sometimes they are exacting. Of course laws will be made in order to prevent unfair exactions. But one cannot imagine that all landlords are really harsh and are oppressing their tenants. In their case what the Government do will only result in upsetting the good relations that are existing between them and their tenants. Similarly unjust evictions should be protected against. As a matter of fact, there should be no loopholes to give quarter to people who continue to squat on lands without paying rent. With regard to land reforms, there is a tendency now to apply doctrine and *a priori* considerations. People say that three acres of dry land are equal to one acre of wet land. Wet land in one part of the district is not the same as wet land in another part of the same district. The yielding capacity of the land in one part of the district is not the same as that of the land in another part of the same district. Dry land in one part of the district is more valuable than even wet land in the same district. After all the Government may try to distribute the land. But if in the process of distributing land, forces of disruption and disorder are allowed to prevail, that will perhaps be something disastrous to our country. Therefore, all those who are in favour of distributing lands and those who are in a position to plan out the distribution, should adopt better means of trying to equalize the wealth of the country. There are other ways of effecting land reforms. As in the case of income-tax, if a man is really in possession of an inordinately large number of acres, his income may be taxed. After all there are several other methods. I do not like to go into them in detail and take up the time of the House except to say that this question must be considered with sympathy

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to the tenants and justice at the same time to the landlords taking care that forces of disorder are not let out in the process of effecting land reforms. This question concerns 70 per cent or 80 per cent of our population.

"I am glad that the Government have committed themselves in the Second Five-Year Plan to the development of industries. It is a just complaint that the South has been neglected so far as industries are concerned. I am glad to note that the Hon. the Education Minister is reported to have pressed on the Union Government the need for allocating industries to our State on the basis of the population of our State. That is a very good thing to do. Our Government should try and get a good allocation of the industries to our State, bearing in mind that all along this State had been neglected and that it is entitled to its due share. After all agriculture is not going to help us very much. Therefore it is very necessary that we should have industries also. In this connection we are very glad to note that the Governor has referred to the Neiveli project. We are glad that the Union Government has taken the financial responsibility for this project. Surely the industrial map of South India is going to be altered. I should request the Government to do one thing. This Neiveli project is in South Arcot district. It concerns mining. The Annamalai University has got a separate department of Engineering. The Annamalai University would be very glad to expand and open a new branch of mining and metallurgy. After all what is the use of opening up these projects if we do not at the same time train men properly for manning, and for being of use, when that project is fully developed?

"Therefore, I plead, I urge and I appeal to the Government that the University should be helped with sufficient grants to start a separate Department of Mining and Metallurgy in the first instance and to establish other useful technological courses later on, so that they may be of help when we start other allied industries like fertilizer industry, etc. I do not want to take up the time of the House by giving details. All that I wish to say is this. When we start new industries in South Arcot and Tiruchirappalli, we should be able to get men ready to man them and use them properly. Therefore, it is time that we started departments of the kind I have mentioned. 4-50 P.m.

"I am glad that my friend, Mr. Purushotham, referred to the need for sufficient grants to develop pilgrim centres. I am reminded of one of the most important pilgrim centres is the South in this connexion. Mr. Purushotham referred to Tiruvallur. May I in all humility refer to Chidambaram?"

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM:—"I would make a similar plea for Chidambaram also."

* SRI T. M. NARAYANASWAMY PILLAI:—"I am glad I have the support of friends opposite. Chidambaram is a holy place with a hoary antiquity but there is no town worse than that in

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South Arcot. It is affected by the worst type of filariasis. Out of every ten, one or two are suffering from this foul disease. The Government should make it their imperative duty to see that this foul disease is rooted out. It is not beyond the knowledge of medical science to root out this disease. What is wanted is sustained effort. Of course, we want money. But the Government should not distribute all the available money among the various urban areas without determining the priority. When they draw up a list of priorities, I am sure Chidambaram will get the first place and I press the claims of Chidambaram in the matter of public health.

“Then, Sir, I may refer to that portion of the Governor's address in which he touches upon the development of the regional language. Perhaps this is a very controversial question. He has referred to the efforts of the Government in this direction and one of them is the constitution of an expert committee, with our esteemed Leader of the Opposition as Chairman. I do not propose to say anything on this. But I must point out one thing. It is time, we calmly and dispassionately considered along with this question, the question of Hindi. In a way, both the questions go together. I would like the Government to take a firm stand with reference to the proposal of the Union Government and the Union Public Service Commission to make Hindi the medium of examinations. After I took up the office of Vice-Chancellor, I happened to see a circular from the Inter-University Board transmitting a circular of the Union Government; it has three subdivisions. In that circular, the opinion of the University has been invited on three questions, viz., (1) use of Hindi as an optional medium of written examinations for five years from 1950-55; (2) introduction of Hindi as medium of examination for the *viva voce* from 1955-60; and (3) use of Hindi as a compulsory medium of both the written examinations and at the *viva voce* from 1960-65. I want to understand the implications of these three questions. We have now the States Reorganisation Commission to report on the linguistic division of the country and I take it that the Commission is in favour of it. In that case, this will give further strength to the move for the development of the regional language. A week back, I saw a news item that the Union Government proposed to spend some five crores of rupees for the development of regional languages. I take it that they on their side are anxious to develop the regional languages. On our side, we see that the State Government want to make the regional language the medium of instruction in colleges. Then I ask, what is the connexion between this ideal regarding the development of the regional language and the ideal that is implied in the three questions I have just now referred to. It is no use saying that the Union Government and the Union Public Service Commission do not really want to impose Hindi on us. I cannot conceive of a subtler way of imposing Hindi on us than this. I think this is unconstitutional. What is said in the Constitution is that English shall continue to be the official language until 1965, i.e., for fifteen years from the date on which the Constitution came into force. Now by asking us to introduce Hindi in an optional way, they are trying to displace English before it is due to be displaced. It is not

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right to do it. What will be the effect of this step on our men in the South? I would say it would be something disastrous for the students of the Madras and the Annamalai Universities. Suppose one of these students wants to appear for the Indian Administrative Service examination and suppose the examination is held in Hindi. What is to become of such a candidate? They are practically trying to shut out people from the South from the Central Services. What is after all democracy worth if the best of us are not given opportunities to serve the country effectively? This is a serious matter and let us not be taken in by the idea that they do not propose to impose Hindi on us! My own fear is that they are doing it in a subtle way and smothering and blasting the prospects of our young men. Take our Prime Minister. What is his international status? His position is partly due to the fact that he is a master of English and his unique personality is revealed in his writings in English. That is an important factor that goes to enhance his prestige all over the world. Should we not try to train and develop more Nehrus? Should not every opportunity be taken to train more and more youngmen for service to the country so that they may become leaders to-morrow? As one connected with a University, let me make it plain that Hindi should not be made the medium of examinations. I am not an anti-Hindi man, as somebody suggested. I have no objection to Hindi being made an optional subject for study. I have no objection even to our people being compelled to study Hindi for one or two years in order that they may acquire sufficient knowledge of Hindi and be able to read and write and decipher some of the manuscripts. But to make it the medium of examinations for public service is something which I cannot contemplate with equanimity.

“ The other question I wish to refer to is Co-operation. 5 p.m. Co-operation has been referred to in the Governor's Address. I think the committee that had been recently appointed was asked to examine the recommendations of the Rural Credit Survey Committee. As a matter of fact that committee is holding its deliberations and going from district to district. But it seems as though that without waiting for the conclusions of that committee, plans with respect to the head ‘ Co-operation ’ have been finalized for the Second Five-Year Plan. If it were so, it would have been better to have wound up the proceedings of that committee. But I think the omission of any reference to the committee is only accidental. I do hope Government will consider the recommendations of that committee before they arrive at their conclusions with regard to the Second Five-Year Plan.

“ These are all the points I wish to refer to.”

* SRI ALEXANDER GNANAMUTTU :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Governor in his address to the members of the Legislature has at the very outset paid a well-merited tribute to the greatest of world's statesmen, the great apostle of peace and goodwill, viz., our beloved Prime Minister, Sri Jawaharlal Nehru. It was said of Mahatma Gandhi that he showed the way of freedom to India and to the Asian countries. It may be said of his heir and

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successor that he has paved the way for world peace by his Panchasila, which is the triumph of the basic principle of co-existence over massive retaliation or what I may even call total annihilation. Tribute has also been paid by the Governor to Sri Sivashanmugam Pillai, the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly on his elevation to the membership of the Union Public Service Commission. Well-merited words of praise they are. But I should have felt happy if in the same breath the Governor had also referred to the appointment of a member of this House to the Vice-Chancellorship of the Annamalai University. Speaking freely and frankly I feel that the Vice-Chancellorship of a growing University like the Annamalai University is just as important as the membership of the Union Service Commission. Richly has Sri Narayanawami Pillai deserved the post of Vice-Chancellor and richly may he adorn the office for many years to come.

"The Governor had made a reference or might I say references, to the fair seasonal conditions and to the agricultural prices which he said were looking up but which I am sorry to say are now looking down. Reference has been made to a Bill in prospect for putting a ban on the eviction of cultivating tenants and to the Second Five-Year Plan on the anvil which would be placed before this House before they got a final shape. Reference has been made again to the era of progress of all works covered by the First Five-Year Plan, to the encouraging progress of major irrigation projects and rural electrification schemes and the stabilization of food economy, the growing popularity of community development and national extension schemes. Reference has lastly been made to the progress made in the field of education.

"This Address taken as a whole impresses me in no way. There is nothing very invigorating, nothing vitalizing, nothing spectacular about this Address, which I have in my hands. Taken as a whole this Address appears to me more a pat on the back of routine work satisfactorily done. This is tame reading from beginning to end. I would now like to pause and turn the spotlight on a particular paragraph, namely, paragraph 14 which deals with Education to which the Governor has referred. Our attention has been drawn to several interesting points. First there is reference to elementary education; to the starting of a school in every village with a population of 500 and more. Then we are led to the establishment of training schools and training colleges, to the Bhoodan movement in aid of schools, to the diversified culture of education being introduced in secondary schools, to the steps being taken for making the regional language as the medium of instruction in colleges and lastly to the increase in strength in medical colleges.

"May I crave the indulgence of this House if I take a few minutes to discuss the 7 points raised in this one little paragraph. First let me take up elementary education. It is exactly a year ago (and this House may very well remember it) the Government appointed an Elementary Education Committee to go into all aspects of elementary education in the State of Madras. That Committee

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from what I know and from what I have read in the papers has been going from place to place, from town to town, from capital to capital and from State to State. More than 12 months had gone. Yet we are to see the report of that committee. May I hope that at least before the next session of the Council a copy of the report of that committee will be placed before this House. It is gratifying to note that one elementary school is going to be started in every village with a population of 500 and more. In the last address of the Governor we were told that as many as 1,500 elementary schools had already been started. I thought that there should have been some indication or other in this Address about the progress made by those schools, how they were functioning and how they were being supervised, etc. But there is nothing about them in this Address. I should like to know how single-teacher schools are functioning in various parts of the State. I should like to know how the untrained graduates who had been appointed to man these single-teacher schools are carrying out the work entrusted to them. Credit has been taken for the establishment of 20 training schools and 5 training colleges in the present address. Thanks to the Education Minister, who is unfortunately not present here to-day, for the great pains he is taking to create a new battalion of trained teachers. But (and there is a But) may I ask in a forthright manner whether Government have secured proper buildings for these training institutions? May I ask whether they have secured the requisite personnel to man these institutions? May I again ask whether you have secured the necessary equipment, the furniture, library and things of that type to run these institutions? May I ask whether all these institutions mentioned in the Address have started functioning? May I again ask whether the Principals who have been appointed have actually joined or whether they are still in Madras? For aught I know, there is absolutely nothing by way of furniture in most of the institutions that the Government have started recently. For instance, I can state that in the Arts College started just a month ago in the Nilgiris, there is no furniture worth mentioning.

“Sir, reference has been made to diversified courses of education being introduced in as many as 40 secondary schools in the State of Madras. May I ask on what principle these schools were selected for the introduction of the diversified courses of education? May I know why some of the oldest and well-established schools in some of the districts have been cold-shouldered and left in the lurch? Again, speaking on the same theme, I would like to refer to the Anglo-Indian Schools in the State of Madras. Many of them are doing very useful work in our State. I would like to know whether even a single Anglo-Indian School has been selected for the introduction of the diversified courses of education. Again, talking of Anglo-Indian schools, may I know what is at the back of the Government when they fixed a particular quota of strength? The Government have stated that not more than 50 per cent of the total strength of the Anglo-Indian schools should be Indian. In other words, the Government say ‘You shall not admit a single Indian student more than the 50 per cent quota’. Why should not

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discretion be given to headmasters of Anglo-Indian schools to admit more Indian students if the requisite percentage of Anglo-Indian pupils are not forthcoming?

“ Sir, I venture to state with all humility that I am up against some of the serious inroads made into the autonomy of aided institutions by the Government. Very recently, a tall order was issued by the Government to all Principals of Colleges and all Headmasters of schools that we ought to admit not less than 16 per cent of students belonging to the Backward and Scheduled Castes. It is practically a command from Mount Sinai, ‘Thou shall do it or thou shall perish’. In effect it means that if we do not admit not less than 16 per cent of those communities, we will not get any grant from the Government. May I inform the House that there are many schools and colleges which admit a much greater percentage of members belonging to Backward Classes and Scheduled Castes, even without this order. Many of the managements are greatly hurt by this order. I am only up against the method of approach by the Government.

“ Sir, yesterday, the hon. Lady Member sitting opposite Srimathi Jothi Vencatachellum referred in her opening speech, to the paucity of professional colleges, viz., engineering and medical colleges, in the State of Madras. She pleaded and rightly too, for the establishment of a larger number of professional colleges in our State. In the Governor's Address, reference has been made to the increase in strength of the Medical College at Madurai started only last year, from 50 to 65. ‘Fifteen’ is a niggardly number as against the thousands of students who are very anxious to join these medical and engineering institutions and who do not get a chance at all. A year ago, one of the greatest philanthropists of South India, the Prince of princely givers—I refer to Dr. Alagappa Chettiar—volunteered to start a medical college of his own. Immediately, the Government constituted a Committee with two of the distinguished Members of this House, viz., the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition and the Chairman of this Honourable House in it. That Committee visited a number of places and has submitted its report to the Government. Why is that report not placed before us and why has it not seen the light of day?

“ Sir, I wish to bring to the notice of the House the inordinate delay on the part of the Government in selecting students to the professional colleges. I refer to the selection to medical and engineering colleges. The University takes particular care to whip up the examiners into action to work day and night during the summer and finish their valuation of the answer papers so that the results may be published right in time. This year, the results were published by the end of May. Should the Selection Committee take full two months—60 days, each day of 24 hours—for the selection of candidates to the various professional colleges? As a result of this, the professional colleges began to function as late as the 1st of August when all the Arts Colleges began to function by the 1st of July. Should the students be put to such a lot

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of trouble? My friend Sri Purushotham was telling us how all the students who were seeking admission into the medical college had to come to Madras and how much money they had to waste here. I would like hon. Members of this House just to think of the hundreds of students who have been forced to leave Madras when the names of selected candidates are put up on the notice board of the colleges. Just think of the tragic disappointment, bitterness and frustration experienced by most of these youths when they get back to their home towns only to find that the doors of the Arts Colleges are also closed against them. The Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University will bear me out when I say that a rule has been framed that no Arts College should ever admit any student after 31st July. What is going to happen to these hundreds of students who have been refused admission into the professional colleges of the State? Sir, reference has been made in the Address to the number of training institutions that are being started and which have already been started. I would like to know why no mention has been made of the Arts Colleges which have been started by private philanthropists. Three such colleges have been started by private philanthropists, in the Tanjore district, one Training college in Tuticorin and another training college in Tiruchirappalli. About none of these mention has been made in the Governor's Address.

“ One word more and I have done. Two days ago when I happened to be in the Legislative Assembly, I came across a man who had a little pamphlet in his hand and I had to pop out a four-anna bit to buy that pamphlet, a little booklet containing 27 pages entitled ‘ B.C.G. vaccination, why I oppose it ’. It was written by a one-time popular Chief Minister of the State of Madras. Sir, I spent an hour in going through this booklet and after finishing it, I felt that I had not wasted my four annas. Though this may give me an one-sided picture yet it has been an eye-opener to me and this is going to be also an eye-opener to a larger number of parents who may be anxious to get their children inoculated against tuberculosis, a very dangerous disease. If, as the author of the booklet says, this Government-sponsored mass campaign of B.C.G. vaccination is sheer quackery, then it is time to abandon it. If, on the other hand, it is a real blessing and it is really harmless and is going to protect thousands of people in the State, then, Sir, I should expect a very authoritative statement from the Government that the B.C.G. vaccination is really a blessing and not a blame.”

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MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ Now, the hon. Member, Sri Parameswaran, will speak. After his speech, 15 minutes will be allotted to each hon. Member.”

SRI E. H. PARAMESWARAN :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have great pleasure in supporting the Motion of Thanks to the Governor for the Address that he delivered to the Joint Session of the Legislature on the 1st of August. Of course, there is nothing spectacular in the Address of the Governor and generally these Addresses from

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the Governor and the President do not contain anything very spectacular although I feel with my hon. Friend Sri Gnanamuttu that the Governor's Address would have given us more information about several matters. I do not want to waste the time of the House over the opening paragraphs in the Governor's Address."

(At this stage the Deputy Chairman occupied the Chair.)

"In those paragraphs he referred to the European tour of our beloved Prime Minister and the appointment of the Hon. Speaker of the Assembly as a Member of the Union Public Service Commission.

"Then the Governor in his Address goes on to speak about the law and order situation. He says that there is every reason to feel satisfied that the law and order situation has been maintained, there has been no breach of the peace and on the whole the condition of the State has been satisfactory. I feel that any impartial student who reviews the administration of the State during the last one year is bound to have a sense of satisfaction at the progress that our State has been making in different directions. Of course, the Government cannot take credit for all the good things that are happening. Seasonal conditions have been encouraging. The south-west monsoon this year has also been fairly satisfactory. There has been no famine and there is no prospect of famine and we are likely to have another good agricultural year. We ought to be thankful to Providence that we are having another very good agricultural year. I do not know why some hon. friends are expressing alarm over the fall in agricultural prices. When the price of paddy was high, member after member wanted the Government to control it. I wonder if a situation has arisen now for the Government to interfere and check any fall in prices. Of course, in the Pollachi and two or three markets, there is a slight fall in prices. Let us compare the price of paddy in 1955 with the price in 1938-39. We have not reached a situation when anybody ought to take an alarming view of the situation. Now the prices on the whole are steady. Everybody is able to get agricultural commodities at a fair price and there is no black-market in respect of them and the poorest people in the land are able to get them.

"We are also very glad that the major irrigation projects have made satisfactory progress. The Lower Bhavani Project has been completed and several other important projects like the Malampuzha Project, Manimuttar Project and the Mettur Canals are expected to be completed by the end of the year and I feel that we have every reason to congratulate the Government, several officers and engineers on the expeditious manner in which these great schemes were conceived and executed. I have nothing but praise for the engineers who have been in charge of these major irrigation schemes. They have done wonderful work and satisfactory progress is being made.

"With regard to electricity also, we are told in the Governor's Address that there is satisfactory progress. We do hope that the

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Government will do everything possible to carry electricity to the rural areas. We do not ask for electrification of urban areas. The time has come to shift the emphasis from the urban areas to the rural areas. We want hundreds and thousands of villages to be electrified. There are several villages that have not seen the benefits of electricity. I hope that before the year is out, it will be possible for the Government to electrify many of the villages in several districts.

"The Governor in the course of the Address has also referred to the agrarian situation. He has referred to the Bill banning the eviction of tenants and also to protect those tenants who have been evicted. We are very glad that something is being done by the Government. But I always feel that it is better not to make promises several times that land reforms are on the anvil and they will be introduced in June or July. If they are not introduced by that time, people will suffer from a sense of disappointment and frustration.

"Then the Governor has also stated that there is a proposal to fix fair rents for tenants. We are very glad to find that the Government propose to do something in this direction. But coming from Malabar I shall be failing in my duty if I do not acquaint the Government with the views of several people with regard to rent courts in Malabar that have been appointed to fix rents. I am not speaking for any particular party, but I have heard reports from eminent lawyers, tenants, and landlords, that the judgments of these courts are very often arbitrary. These courts are not presided over by an officer who has been trained judicially. It is the Revenue Officer—a Tahsildar—who is presiding over the rent courts. The Tahsildar is guided by the opinion of the Revenue Inspector. The Revenue Inspector is not able to give an expert opinion. There is a question in the printed questionnaire, 'Examine and report whether the fertility of the soil has gone down after the Settlement of 1900'. The Revenue Inspector without any knowledge of the geology of the soil is unable to give an expert opinion whether the fertility of the soil has gone up or has gone down. Having the report of the Revenue Inspector as the basis, the Tahsildar gives arbitrary judgments. 'What was the rent previously? Nine hundred paras of paddy? All right put it at 400 or 500 paras of paddy' says the judgment. We want that these courts should be presided over by judicial officers. I do not know what the hon. Member Sri M. P. Govinda Menon is going to say. He is more competent to give an opinion about these courts and judgments. But as a layman who has heard the opinion of people about the arbitrary judgments issued by these presiding officers, I request the Government to go into the question and see if everything is all right or it is necessary to make a change anywhere.

"I do not want to go over the subjects dealt with by the hon. Member Sri Alexander Gnanamuthu. But let me say something about the question of education to which he has referred. We are told in the Governor's Address that so many training colleges have

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been opened, that 20 more training schools are to be opened, and so on. As he put the question, I ask whether the staff for these colleges have been appointed. Have the principals been appointed? Is there necessary accommodation? Is there furniture? Why did not the Government do all these things in the months of May and June, and why should they wait till the 1st of August for appointing principals and the staff for these training colleges? The same is the case in regard to training schools. The Governor's Address says that in every village where there is a population of more than 500, an elementary school will be opened. I want emphatically to express my opinion that these single teacher schools which have been established in the several districts are doing no good. I might even say that instead of helping the progress of education, these schools have actually retarded progress. (Sri G. Krishnamoorthi: 'Hear, hear.') Simply because we are getting grants from the Government of India should we do things uneducational? We have always been insisting that there should be trained teachers to man these schools and colleges. Some one who has passed the S.S.L.C. examination or the Intermediate examination or the B.A. degree examination, without training, is asked to go and man these schools. Very often these people with the best of intentions are doing harm to the progress of the children entrusted to their care. According to the Governor's Address, it is the aim of the Government 'to increase enrolment by about 40 per cent of the existing strength in the age group of 6 to 11; by cent per cent in the age group of 11 to 14'. Let me point out that this is no achievement of which we can be proud. If the Government have got only this limited ambition, I for one cannot congratulate the Government. We have to-day in the age group of 6 to 11, 48 lakhs of children. Out of this 48 lakhs, only 26 lakhs have been provided with education. In the age group of 11 to 14 we have got 25 lakhs of children. Out of this 25 lakhs, only 7 lakhs have been provided with education. The ambition of the Government during the Second Five-Year Plan period is to increase the enrolment in this age group of 6 to 11 by forty per cent, that is making 26 lakhs into 36 lakhs and then making 7 lakhs into 14 lakhs in the age group 7 to 14. I feel that we are far away from the great ideal contemplated by Article 45 of the Constitution that within ten years of the coming into force of the Constitution we should achieve free, compulsory and universal elementary education. Even at the end of the Second Five-Year Plan, that is, 1961, we shall be having only 50 per cent of our children in the age group 11 to 16 studying in the schools.

"In the last year's budget, the Government announced two very great concessions. The first concession is that education to all children would be free up to third form. That was a very wise step and a right step in the direction of implementing Article 45 of the Constitution. With regard to this concession, I have to make two representations. Poor parents find it very difficult to get poverty certificates. This matter was brought to the notice of the Chief Minister. Orders were then issued saying that members of the Legislative Council and Assembly, Members of the District

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Board, etc., were entitled to issue these poverty certificates. I may tell you, Sir, that poor parents who could not afford to pay fees, had to spend Rs. 10 or Rs. 15 for getting these poverty certificates. (Interruption by Sri V. Chakkarai Chetty.) The poor parents had to go to the karnam and then to the Tahsildar to get these certificates, because they were living in inaccessible villages. The karnam in many a place says, 'I have to sign a large number of certificates, and I have to look into the revenue position. You will have to pay some fee'. Even now the position is not very satisfactory. I wish to bring to the notice of the Government that headmasters of management schools are very reluctant to grant these concessions on some pretext or other. I have seen the signatures of district board members. I have myself signed some of these poverty certificates saying that I have personal knowledge of the correctness of the facts. You will be surprised to hear that headmasters of schools returned those certificates asking 'Where is the seal of Mr. E. H. Parameswaran on the certificate?' Sir, legislators and district board members have no seal. If the Government and the managements of schools should insist upon the seal of the members of the Legislature or the District Board, we want to be provided with seals. On flimsy grounds the managements of schools are returning these poverty certificates. I therefore request the Leader of the House to take necessary action in the matter of issuing necessary instructions to managements and to headmasters and to see that the intentions of the Government are not defeated. The Government have magnanimously come forward with this concession, but the intention of the Government is being defeated, because poor parents have come to me many times saying that there is not my seal on the certificates and there is no karnam's certificate. I say to them 'If I am signing a certificate, there is no need for the karnam's certificate or the seal. Go and tell this to the headmaster'. But the parents tell me that the headmaster wants me to come and tell him all this. I do not think I am expected to go to the managements, etc. Therefore, Sir, I request the Government to see that what is given with one hand is not taken away by the other by the machinations of some officer or other who does not know the rules and who does not want to part with Rs. 4 which will be the fee payable by the pupil. I want the Government to consider if these poverty certificates are absolutely necessary. There is the principal of a college or the headmaster of a school. Would it not be better to insist on the production of the poverty certificates only in cases in which the heads of institutions have doubts about the poverty of the parents? Ninety-nine per cent of the parents are very poor, and if the headmasters have got doubts about the poverty of any pupil, then he can get a certificate from the Tahsildar, etc. It is for the Government to intervene. So many difficulties have been experienced by the poor people.

"On the occasion of the discussion in the Legislative Assembly concerning the last budget, the Hon. the Education Minister made a very grand announcement regarding pension for teachers. He said that any teacher of elementary school who retired after 1944 would be given a pension. Teachers all over the State felt very

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happy when the Education Minister made that announcement. He announced on the first day in the Assembly that other categories of teachers like drawing masters, craft instructors, music instructors, second-grade pandits, secondary grade teachers working in high schools, would also be entitled to the benefit of pension. In making a clarification the next day, he omitted the secondary grade teachers from the scheme. These teachers are the pivot of the whole educational machinery. They have been getting their pay in the scale Rs. 45—3—60—2—90. In local body and private schools, they are paid in the scale Rs. 45—75. It is not even a subsistence allowance. Therefore, when the rules are framed, they should be framed very liberally in consonance with the generous intentions of the Government. On behalf of the teaching fraternity in the whole State, I would make an earnest appeal to the Hon. the Leader of the House to make this pension available to every category of teachers. The elementary school teacher, the secondary school teacher and the teacher in the college, all render national service of the highest importance. I cannot think of any other category of people rendering greater and nobler service to the country than the poor-paid teacher. According to the Government scheme, he is to get only one-fourth of the salary he drew in the last year of his service by way of pension provided he has put in 25 years' service. I have received a number of appeals from teachers in Tanjore, Tirunelveli and Tiruchirappalli requesting me to urge on the Government as the representative of teachers in the Council the necessity of extending the pension scheme to all categories of teachers without making and distinction whatsoever. Even the graduate-teachers get only seventy-five rupees. If the Government want to fix a ceiling to this pension, I am quite agreeable to it. For example, let the maximum be fixed at fifty rupees in the case of a teacher getting Rs. 200 as pay. If the Government extend this scheme to all categories of teachers, there will be universal satisfaction and they will feel that the Government is their own. With these words, Sir, I support the motion of thanks before the House."

* SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI:—"தூணத்தலைவர் அவர்களே, கவர்னர் அவர்களின் உரையைப்பற்றி விவாதம் நடக்கும் இச் சமயத்தில் அதைப்படித்த என்னைப்போன்றவர்கள் மனதிலே தோன்றுவது என்னவென்றால் அந்த உரைக்குத் தேவையே இல்லை என்பதுதான். ஆனபோதிலும் நாட்டிலுள்ள மக்களின் ஆதரவையும் நம்பிக்கையையும் கவர்ச்சி செய்வதற்காக அரசாங்கத்தார் தாங்கள் என்ன காரியங்கள் செய்திருக்கிறார்கள், திட்டங்கள் வகுத்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதைப்பற்றி வாய்ப்புவந்தபோது கவர்னர் அவர்கள் உரைமூலமாக மக்களுக்கு எடுத்துக் சொல்லுவது வழக்கமாக இருந்துவருகிறது. அந்த உரையில் மக்களை கவர்ச்சி செய்யக்கூடிய முக்கியமான விஷயங்கள் இல்லாதபோதிலும் ஏதோ கவர்னர் அவர்கள் தெரிவித்து இருக்கின்ற விஷயங்களை ஆராய்ந்து பார்ப்பது நமது கடமையும், உரிமையும் ஆகும்.

"சென்ற வாரத்திலே குற்றாலத்தில் அருமையான நீர்விழுச்சியின்கண் அங்கு வீசுகின்ற குளிர்ச்சியான தென்றலை அனுபவித்து வந்த கவர்னர் பெருமான் அவர்கள் தென்மேற்குப்பருவநிலை நன்றாக ஆரம்பித்து இருந்

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கிறது என்று கூறியிருக்கிறார்கள். அதே சமயத்திலே எரிகளில் போதுமான தண்ணீர் இன்னும் பெருகவில்லையென்றும் ஒப்புக்கொண்டு இருக்கிறார்கள். என்னுடைய ராமனாதபுரம் ஜில்லாவிலே போதுமான மழை இல்லை. குடி தண்ணீருக்கு மக்கள் இன்னும் சங்கடப்பட்டுக்கொண்டுதான் இருக்கிறார்கள். குடி தண்ணீரைப்பொருத்தமாட்டிலும் முக்கிய நகரங்களிலே அதைப்பற்றி விசேஷ கவனம் செலுத்தப்போவதாக கூறியிருக்கிறார். ஆனால் அதற்காக போதுமான நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளப்படவில்லை. அதை தனி இலாகாவாக பிரித்தபோதிலும்கூட அதை ஆராய்ந்து பார்த்து திட்டம் வகுப்பதற்கு ஒரு இலாகாவும், நிறைவேற்றுவதற்கு ஒரு தனி இலாகாவும் இருப்பதால், திட்டங்கள் சரிவர சீக்கிரம் நிறைவேற்றப்படவில்லை. ஆகவே குறுகிய காலத்தில் சீக்கிரமாக துரிதமாக இந்தத் திட்டங்களை நிறைவேற்றுவதற்கு சர்க்கார் ஆவன செய்வார்களென்று நினைக்கிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக நம் நாட்டின் முக்கிய பிரச்சனை நிலப்பிரச்சனையாகும். இந்த பிரச்சனையைத் தீர்ப்பதற்காக இதை மூன்று கட்டமாக அரசினர் பிரித்து இருக்கிறார்கள். நிலத்திலே பாடுபட்டு உழுது வேலை செய்துகொண்டு இருந்தவர்களை திடீரென்று விலக்குவது மிகவும் அநியாயம் என்பது உண்மை. அந்த மாதிரி விலக்குவதைத் தடுக்க சட்டம் கொண்டு வருவது அவசியம்தான். நிலங்களின் குத்தகை விகிதத்தை மாநிலம் பூராவும் ஒரே மாதிரியாக நிர்ணயிக்க முடிவு செய்து இருப்பது வரவேற்கத்தக்கதுதான். ஆனால் நிலத்தின் வளத்தைப்பொருத்தும் பரம்பரையாக நிலம் வைத்துக்கொண்டு இருக்கும் மக்களின் பொருளாதார நிலைமையைப் பொருத்தும் இதை நிர்ணயம் செய்வார்கள் என்று எதிர்பார்க்கிறேன். ஒருவர் எவ்வளவு நிலம் வைத்துக்கொள்ளலாம் என்ற உச்ச அளவை நிர்ணயிக்கப்போவதை மகிழ்ச்சியுடன் வரவேற்கிறேன். சில கிராமங்களிலே சிலரிடம் ஏராளமாக நிலம் குவிந்து கிடக்கிறது. இந்த நிலைமையை ஆராய்ந்து பார்த்தால் ஏழை குடியானவர்கள் தாங்கள் பூர்வீகமாக வைத்திருந்து உழுது பயிரிட்ட நிலங்களை நாலாவட்டத்தில் கடன்பட்டு வட்டியைக்கூட திருப்பித்தர முடியாத நிலைமையில் பெரிய நிலச்சுவான்தார்களுக்கு நிர்ப்பந்தம் தாங்கமுடியாமல் விற்றுவிட்டார்கள் என்று புலப்படும். ஆகவே நிலத்தை உழைப்பவர்களுக்கு பயன்படும் நல்ல முறையிலே இந்த நிலச்சீர்திருத்தம் அமையவேண்டும். அத்துடன் கூட ஏழைக்குடியானவர்களுக்குத் தேவையான பணத்தை குறுகிய காலத்திலே சீக்கிரம் வேண்டியபோது கிடைக்கும்படி தக்க சட்டமும் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“கைத்தொழில் விஷயம்பற்றி ஆராய்ந்து பார்க்கும்பொழுது மக்கள் நெய்வேலி சுரங்கத்திட்டத்தில் மிகவும் நம்பிக்கை வைத்து எதிர்பார்த்து கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த சுயைத்தலைவர் ஸ்ரீ பக்தவத்சலம் நெய்வேலித்திட்டத்திலே நிலக்கரிமட்டும் கிடைப்பது அல்லாமல் பலநோக்கங்கள்கொண்ட பெரிய திட்டம் அமுலுக்குக்கொண்டுவரப்படுமென்று அடிக்கடி கூறியிருக்கிறார்கள். சீக்கிரம் அதற்கு வேண்டிய ஏற்பாடுகள் செய்யும்படி கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன், அதோடு சேலம் மாவட்டத்தில் அலுமினியம் உற்பத்தி செய்யவும் பெரும் இயந்தரங்கள் உருவாக்க உருக்குப்பட்டன அமைக்கவும் ஏற்பாடுசெய்ய இருப்பது வரவேற்கத்தக்கது. அநேக தொழிற்சாலைகள் நம் நாட்டில் ஏற்படுமென்றும் அதன் மூலம் வேலை இல்லாத்திண்டாட்டம் ஒழியுமென்றும் ஒரு பெரிய நம்பிக்கை கொண்டு இருக்கிறார்கள் நம் மக்கள். எந்தக் காரணம்பற்றியோ மத்திய சர்க்கார் தென்னாட்டு விஷயத்தில் அஜாக்கிரதையாக இருக்கிறார்கள். தென்னாட்டு மக்களிடையே இந்த நம்பிக்கை தோல்வியடைந்தால் அவர்கள் மனம் புண்படும். தென்னாட்டில் மூலப்பொருள் இல்லை, முதலீடு இல்லை என்று ஒரு மத்திய சர்க்கார் அமைச்சர் கூறுவதற்கு இடம் வைத்துக்கொண்டால் தென்னகம் அப்படியே இருக்கவேண்டுமா? தென்னகத்தை புறக்கணிக்கக்கூடாது என்று மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தை வலியுறுத்துவது இந்த சர்க்காரின் கடமை. அப்பொழுதுதான் தென்னாட்டு மக்களுக்கு நம்பிக்கை பிறக்கும். தென்னாட்டில் அக்கரைகொண்டால்தான், கவனம்கொண்டால்

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தான் தென்னகம் தன்னுடைய அவநம்பிக்கையை கைவிடும் என்பதை ஏக இந்தியா என்று சொல்லும் நம் சர்க்கார் மத்திய சர்க்காருக்கு வற்புறுத்தி கூறவேண்டும்.

“அடுத்தப்பட்டியாக மேற்குத் தொடர்ச்சி மலையிலிருந்து உற்பத்தியாகும் நதிகளின் தண்ணீரை அரிக்கடலில் விழுந்து வீணாகாமல் நமது நாட்டுக்குத்திருப்பி நீர்ப்பாசனத்துக்கு பயன்படுத்திக்கொள்ள நம்பிக்கைகொண்டிருப்பதாகக் கூறியிருப்பதை நான் வரவேற்கிறேன். குறிப்பாக ராமனாதுபுரம் ஜில்லா பயனடையுமென்று எதிர்பார்க்கிறேன். பம்பையாறு அப்பர் பெரியாறு இந்த நதிகளின் தண்ணீர் வீணாகாமல் நம்பக்கம் திருப்பிக்கொண்டுவந்தால், நீர்ப்பாசனத்துக்கு நல்ல வசதி கிடைக்கும். இது விஷயத்தில் நமது முதல் அமைச்சர் திருவாங்கூர் முதலமைச்சரோடு கலந்து பேசி ஒரு சமூகமான முடிவுக்கு வந்தால், ராமனாதுபுரம், திருநெல்வேலி ஜில்லாக்களுக்கு நீர்ப்பாசன வசதி பெருகும். இராமனாதுபுரம் மாவட்டத்தில்தான் எந்தவிதமான பெரிய நீர்ப்பாசன வசதியுமில்லை மற்ற எல்லா மாவட்டங்களிலும் இருக்கத்தான் செய்கின்றது. இதை முக்கியமாக சர்க்கார் கவனிக்கக்கூடமைப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள்.

“விற்பனைவரி விஷயமாக ஒரு முக்கியமான திருத்தச்சட்டம் வருவதாக கூறப்பட்டிருப்பது குறித்து நான் மகிழ்ச்சி அடைகிறேன். அதில் பல தொல்லைகளிருக்கின்றன. ஒரு மூனைவரி விதிப்பதா, பலகட்டங்களில் விதிப்பதா, எந்தக் கட்டத்தில் விதிப்பது, அதை நடைமுறையிலே அமுலுக்குக்கொண்டுவருவது எப்படி, சம்பந்தப்பட்ட வியாபாரிகள் எவ்வளவு தொல்லைப்படுகிறார்கள் என்பதையெல்லாம் பற்றி நான் அடிக்கடி சொல்லியிருக்கிறேன். அவற்றையெல்லாம் ஒருவாறு ஆராய்ந்து அப்பிரச்சனைகளில் வியாபாரிகளைக் கலந்து ஆலோசித்து முடிவு செய்யவேண்டும். காலம் தாழ்த்தாமல் கட்டாயம் அதன்படி செய்யவேண்டுமென்று நான் சொல்லிக் கொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகிறேன்.

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“இறுதியாக இந்தப் பிரச்சனையைப்பற்றி சிலவார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். சென்ற கூட்டத்திலே இந்தியை தேசிய மொழியாக்குவதற்காக Union Public Service Commission கேள்வித்தாள் களை கொடுத்ததுபற்றி கேட்டபோது கனம் பக்கவத்ஸல் இது விஷயத்தில் தவணையை நீடிக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்கப்போவதாகக் கூறினார்கள். இப்போது மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திலே கல்வி இலாகா அமைச்சர் ஒரு அறிக்கை வெளியிட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அடுத்த ஆண்டிலே எல்லா செகண்டரி பள்ளிக்கூடங்களிலும் இந்தியைக் கட்டாய பாடமாகச் செய்வதற்கு ஏற்பாடுகள் செய்யப்படுமென்று பத்திரிகை வாயிலாக நாம் அறிகிறோம். இனிமேல் நமது நாட்டு மொழிக்கு பங்கம் ஏற்படாது, ஏற்படவும்கூடாது என்ற நம்பிக்கை மக்களிடையே பிறக்கவேண்டுமானால் அரசாங்கத்தார் தமிழை உடனடியாக அரசியல் நிர்வாக மொழியாக்குவதற்கு தீர்மானம் செய்துவிடவேண்டும். அதற்கான சட்டத்தையும் இயற்றவேண்டும். மலையாளம், தென்னகம் இவைகளையும் சேர்த்துக்கொண்டு மூன்று மொழிகளையும் அரசாங்க மொழியாக்கவேண்டும். நாளாவட்டத்திலே மொழிவாரி மாகாணம் பிரிக்கப்படுமபோது மலையாளமும், கன்னடமும் பிரிந்து போய்விடும். பிறகு தமிழ் நாட்டிற்குத் தமிழ் மொழியை ஆட்சி மொழியாக விளங்கும். கல்லூரிகளில் பிரதேச மொழியை போதாது மொழியாக்க வழிவகை செய்ய டாக்டர் லக்ஷ்மணசாமி முதலியாரின் தலைமையில் ஒரு நிபுணர் கமிட்டி நியமிக்கப்பட்டிருப்பதுமிகவும் வரவேற்கத்தக்கது. தமிழ்ச் சொற்களைப் பொறுக்கி எடுக்கும்போது வடமொழிக் கலப்பில்லாமல் சுத்த தமிழ் சொற்களாகப் பொறுக்கி எடுக்கவேண்டும். அதற்குத் தகுந்தவர்களைக் கமிட்டியில் நியமித்துக்கொண்டும் அவர்களைக் கலந்து ஆலோசித்துக்கொண்டும் தமிழ்ச் சொற்களைப் பொறுக்கி எடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். ‘தர்மாயீட்டருக்குப்’ பதிலாக உஷ்ணமானி என்று சொல்லுவதுபோல் மக்களுக்கு புரியாமல் இருக்கக்கூடாது. அதேபோல் நிர்வாகத்திற்குவேண்டிய தமிழ்ச் சொற்களைப்பொறுக்கி

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எடுத்துத் தருவதற்காக ஒரு 'கமிட்டி' யும் அவசியம். அதை சீக்கிரம் எந்த விதமான காலதாமதமில்லாமல் செய்யவேண்டும். தமிழ் மொழி ஆட்சி மொழியாக்கப்படவேண்டும். எந்த விதத்திலும் இந்தியை கட்டாயமாக திணிக்கக்கூடாது. நிதானமே உறுவாக உள்ள திருவாளர் நாராயணசுவாமி பிள்ளை அவர்களுக்கே, இந்தியை புகுத்துவதனால் தமிழ்மொழிக்கு பாதகம் ஏற்படுமென்று அச்சம் தோன்றியிருக்கும்பொழுது மற்றபடி இந்தியை வெறுக்கிறவர்களைப்பற்றி சொல்லுவானேன். இந்தியைப் புகுத்துவதன் மூலம் தமிழ் மொழிக்கு ஏதாவது பாதகம் ஏற்பட்டால் மக்கள் அவர்களை மன்னிக்கவேமாட்டார்கள் என்பதை மனதில் வைத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று சர்க்காரை நான் எச்சரிக்கிறேன். எதற்காகத் தமிழே ஆட்சிமொழியாகவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லுகிறேன்? 150 ஆண்டுகளாக ஆங்கிலம் ஆட்சி மொழியாக இருந்து வந்ததால் ஆங்கில நாகரீகத்தின் மோகமும் நம்மைப் பற்றிக்கொண்டு விட்டது. பத்து ஆண்டுகளாகத்தான் மக்களுக்குத் தமிழின் பால் ஒரு ஆர்வம் எழுந்து இருக்கிறது. இந்தி தேசிய மொழி என்ற காரணத்திற்காக அதற்கு இடம் கொடுத்தால் இப்போதுதான் விழித்தெழுந்த தமிழர்கள் பண்டைய பண்பாட்டினை இழந்து பழையபடி கேவல நிலமை அடைவதற்கு இடம் கொடுத்தவர்களாக ஆகிவிடுவார்கள் என்று எச்சரித்துக் கொண்டு என் வார்த்தைகளை முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்."

* SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON :—" Mr. Deputy Chairman, 5-50 p.m.
it is surprising to think that the motion of thanks regarding this absolutely prosaic address should have been entrusted to the hon. Lady Member (Srimathi Jothi Venkatachellum) to make it more musical. I congratulate her on the very excellent speech she delivered, while moving the motion of thanks to the Governor for his Address. I am glad the role of seconding that motion of thanks fell to the lot of my friend hailing from my district, viz., Sri Ummer Koya. He had been appointed as the Chief Whip of the Party in power and he is allowed to sit not only on the Treasury Bench but behind it also and is allowed to extend his hand to the back of Treasury Bench. Of course whenever I was raising my views on behalf of Malabar, my young friend had been protesting against the way in which I was expressing my views but even he was compelled yesterday to refer to important grievances of the people of Malabar, and the most important of all, viz., the non-inclusion of a person from that district on the Treasury Bench. Ever since 1919 when the Montague-Chelmsford reforms were introduced in the country, there was not a single occasion in Madras when there was a Cabinet without representation to the district of Malabar. We do not claim any special representation but because our district is situated on the other side of the Western ghats and it has got its own peculiar problems and its own customs and manners, the problems of the people in that district could be best appreciated by the Cabinet only if there was a representative of that district in the same. The Hon. the Chief Minister, Sri Kamaraj, gave an assurance that there would be a representative of Malabar in the Cabinet. Whatever differences I might have with that great personage who rules over the Madras State to-day, it has been reported in the papers that he is a man of few words but a man of deeds. I thought that when he had given a word, he would stick to it. Sri Kamaraj Nadar made a promise in a Press Conference that Malabar would be represented in the Cabinet, but he has not yet fulfilled that promise. He undertook an extensive 6 p.m.

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tour in our district. I should say that he was the first Chief Minister who had gone to the interior villages of Malabar district. It is not a happy thing to travel like that and reach the interior villages of that district. He had that courtesy to do it and we the people of Malabar, irrespective of party affiliations gave him a grand reception. Malabar showed its great hospitality. There was not even a murmur of our complaints in his presence. On the other hand, a grand reception was given to him.

(At this stage Mr. Chairman resumed the chair.)

" Sri Kamaraj Nadar came to our district. During his tour, he inaugurated one of the biggest political conferences of one of the greatest political party, viz., the Congress at Manjeri. That conference passed a resolution requesting a seat for Malabar in the Cabinet. I ask in all seriousness, why no seat for Malabar was given on the Treasury Benches in spite of the unanimous demand made by the Congressmen of Malabar for inclusion of their representative in the Cabinet? Sir, even Mr. Koya referred to the fact that the Malabar Pradesh Congress Committee had passed a resolution protesting against the non-inclusion of a representative from Malabar in the Cabinet. Of course, we, belonging to other parties have no voice in the selection of members to the Cabinet and we have also no right even to suggest the name of any. But, I must point out that the great nationalist paper, Mathruboomi had written editorials after editorials touching on the subject of non-inclusion of a representative from Malabar."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—" Were the editorials written in Tamil or Malayalam? "

* SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON :—" Being a Malayalam paper, they were written in Malayalam only. I can very well understand the joke of the distinguished Deputy Leader of the Opposition, Dr. John. At least a translation of the same would have reached the Government. In one of its editorials, the Mathruboomi said that the legislators belonging to other parties, also have a duty in this matter. I may tell this House, the Cabinet and also the Hon. Chief Minister that as far as the members of other political parties of Malabar are concerned, we have no quarrel with regard to the choice of the representative from Malabar. Whomsoever you appoint as a member in the Cabinet, we do not mind. We have no concern in that. That is a matter for you to decide. But along with others, we do assert our claim that our district must be represented in the Cabinet. This is a time when that representation is all the more necessary. There is a talk of the reorganization of States. There is a rumour that most probably some parts of this major State will go to another State. There is the possibility of some reorganization. When there is this possibility and likelihood of our district going away from this State, is it not fair—I shall use very moderate language to-day as I am rather misunderstood sometimes—is it not just that at this critical juncture when important

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questions relating to that district are to be decided that a representative from that district should be in the Cabinet? Let us take the Second Five-Year Plan. A big book giving the proposals of the Madras Government in this regard was handed over to me. In the midst of the speeches of the distinguished Members of this House, I was having a cursory glance at it. From that cursory glance, I was able to find—I am speaking only subject to correction—that except perhaps the Kanhirampuzha Scheme and one other Scheme, there is no other Scheme for the Malabar district. No scheme which involves considerable expenditure has been included for the district of Malabar. Sir, in these days of Five-Year Plans and reorganisation of States, is it not fair and just that a representative of that district should also sit with Mr. Bhaktavatsalam and Mr. Subramaniam so that the Cabinet may know the conditions of Malabar and the grievances and problems of that district? On that humble basis and on that natural basis alone I place these facts before this House and before the Government. Of course, as one belonging to another party, I have no right to demand representation in the Cabinet for the Malabar district. That is a matter for the party in power. But when Mr. Koya was indicating the feeling of Congressmen of Malabar, I thought that I could add to the grievances of Malabar and place these facts before the Government.

“ Coming to land reforms, I am afraid that the mountain in labour did not produce even the proverbial mouse. It has been trumpeted all along by all the Ministers and even by the Chief Minister that big comprehensive land reforms will be introduced in this State. It was even suggested and reported in the papers also that the Chief Minister had threatened to resign his office if those reforms were not implemented. Of course this was contradicted subsequently. Sir, a series of Committees have gone into this question. There was the Subramanyam Committee, there was the Tamilnad Congress Committee's Sub-Committee and there was a Cabinet Sub-Committee also which have all discussed this question. After all these, what we have to-day is, two Bills have been promised, one Bill preventing eviction and another fixing fair rent. So far so good. Except the Malabar district, there is no fixity of tenure and there is no fair rent in other parts of the State. Hence, I should really thank the Government for showing these small mercies. But, I must point out that there is no use of introducing piecemeal legislation so far as land reforms are concerned. People are sitting on the fence and they do not have a definite idea of the situation. It is very necessary that people must have a clear idea of the land reforms. Of course, it is a very big problem. I concede that it is not so easy. The question of constitutional difficulties is also raised. But, may I say with all respect that when some other States, which also had to face constitutional difficulties, were able to undertake land reforms it should be possible for us also to undertake them. Let the Government bring forward comprehensive agrarian reforms.

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" The hon. Member Sri Parameswaran referred to the working of Rent Courts in the district of Malabar. I was one of those who took some big and important part in the introduction of the Malabar Tenancy Bill. When we wanted to fix fair rent, we considered various suggestions one of them being that so many times the revenue was fair rent. It was not considered fair and correct. So that idea was given up. Now, we find that fair rent is being decided on the basis of the settlement. The authorities in charge of this do not take into consideration any other factor with the result that there is some amount of complaint and murmur in the district of Malabar. I place these facts before the Government so that they may take into consideration all these aspects and examine the question and do the needful in the matter.

" Sir, the hon. Lady Member who moved the motion of thanks yesterday, referred to the question of unemployment. It is a serious thing which we have to face. Of course, she referred to the unemployment among the educated classes. There is real unemployment among the non-educated classes in the villages. There is acute unemployment among peasants. I am more anxious about their unemployment. The Second Five-Year Plan has taken into consideration the difficulties of these people. In the Second Five-Year Plan, the Central Government have made certain changes. Our complaint regarding the First Plan was that the people's difficulties were not taken into consideration. Luckily, in the Second Plan, certain changes for good have been made.

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p.m.

" Now there is a stir in the villages and the people have hopes with regard to the Second Five-Year Plan. The Government have succeeded in making it a People's Plan. I concede that. But more emphasis should be laid on small scale and cottage industries. Of course, recently one of the gentlemen who are in charge of framing the Second Five-Year Plan while addressing a meeting in Madras presided over by no less a person than the distinguished Hon. Leader of the Opposition here, stressed this point and stated that production by factories would not solve the problem of unemployment in this country and that more and more cottage industries and small-scale industries should be started to meet the present situation and to tackle the big question of unemployment. I am glad that this aspect of the matter has also been emphasised by the framers of the Second Five-Year Plan. I am also thankful to the Government for including the district of Malabar among the other five districts where a special staff has been appointed to go into the question. Of course, the staff is working very hard at it and on the 11th of August they are going to finalize our district plan in Kozhikode. There was a proposal to appoint an Industrial Adviser to advise the Government on matters relating to cottage and small-scale industries in Malabar which will benefit the rural population of that district. That has been given up and, I understand, the Government have proposed to constitute a board of four or five industrialists to advise the Collector in regard to these matters. May I submit with all the respect that

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I can possibly command that it is a retrograde measure. After all, these industrialists will not have any interest in the promotion of cottage and small-scale industries and their hearts will not be there. I have nothing to say about them personally. I have great respect for them. They are good and honourable people. They are great in their own way. But their advice in these matters will not serve any useful purpose and, therefore, I would request the Government to appoint an expert Industrial Adviser with experience in the working of cottage industries.

" Among the legislative proposals, I am glad that there is a proposal to nationalize the private forests of Malabar and South Kanara. It is only in the private forests that large-scale cutting and removing of trees are going on which are responsible for the destruction of forests. This will really help not only those two districts but also the whole State. We claim that we have more forest resources and it is absolutely necessary to nationalize forests. I welcome that legislation. Along with it, there is also another measure to regulate the cutting of trees and the cultivation of lands in hill stations. These two legislations will be necessary for the good of the country and I heartily welcome them.

" But, Mr. Chairman, among the proposed legislative measures, there is also a measure to levy a surcharge of 2 annas in the rupee on all land revenue including water-rates. We have already had a revenue surcharge from which, of course, are exempted small owners and tenants. But this measure does not give any exemption to any class of people. Is it the new conception of the socialistic pattern of society envisaged at Avadi that we are introducing here, so that all classes of people may suffer? I can understand more and more taxes being levied on persons who can pay them. But here it is a uniform levy of two annas in the rupee on all land revenue including water-rates. If this is the kind of Socialism which has been promised, I say, 'Save us from that kind of Socialism.' I hope the Government will consider this measure before they introduce it in the Legislature.

" Sir, His Excellency the Governor has rightly referred to the appointment of the distinguished Speaker of the other House as a Member of the Union Public Service Commission. I was one of those who had been fortunate enough to be a Member of that House when that distinguished gentleman was the Speaker of the House. It is a great loss when he goes from our State but there is one satisfaction that he is going to take up a higher post. Sir, some of us were afraid that we would be losing your services also when you were appointed as the temporary Vice-Chancellor of the Annamalai University. But we are glad that you have been spared to us. I hope that the Hon. the Speaker of the other House will be more useful to the country in the new sphere and let us wish him all god-speed.

" His Excellency has also referred to the magnificent, great and spectacular tour undertaken by our great Prime Minister. All of us take pride for the way in which he has played his part in

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the international politics. We are glad that his merit is being recognized by other countries of the world. Sir, Sri Jawaharlal Nehru may be able to achieve all these things because of his great personality but I want the future Prime Minister of India also to have the same status and position in international politics. That can be done only if we have real progress in the internal sphere. Our position in the international field will depend upon the position that we hold in this country, and the way in which the ordinary man rises up in the estimation of the world. I am afraid that though we may claim credit in the international field—I do claim it along with the others and I am sure Malayalees can be proud of the fact that their talent is recognized at the international level, at the All-India level and not at the State-level—unless we do something really good for the country, the present position will not last long. The world politics is in a peculiar position and on account of the geographical position of our country, our great Prime Minister is recognized as a world figure. Let us carry out the Five-Year Plan. I hope there will be more Five-Year Plans. Our attention must be directed towards the well-being of the villagers, the people who live in the rural parts. For instance, take electricity. It always gives me delight to come to this side of the Western Ghats because I see electricity here. Now and then we get a pamphlet saying that electricity has been extended to a large number of villages but still it is not extended to a major portion of my district. So, we must see that the whole State and not some part of it only is supplied with electricity. There must be progress in every part of the State. With these words, I support the amendment to the Motion of Thanks to the Governor for his Address.”

6-20
p.m.

* SRI A. SUBRAMANYAM :—“கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, கவர்னர் அவர்களின் சொற்பொழிவின் பேரில் ஸ்ரீமதி ஜோதி அம்மாள் அவர்கள் கொண்டுவந்த பிரேரணையை ஆதரிக்கும் முறையில் சில வாதத்தைகள் கூற விரும்புகிறேன். குறிப்பாக பல விஷயங்கள் குறித்து அவர் பேசினார். என்னுடைய மாகாணத்தில் பெரும்பான்மையாக இருக்கும் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களின் விஷயத்தில் அதிகமான கவனம் செலுத்தப்படாததற்கு நான் மிகவும் வருந்துகிறேன். இம்மாகாணத்தின் ஜனத்தொகை சற்றேறக்குறைய மூன்று கோடியாக இருக்கிறது. அதில் சுமார் இரண்டு கோடி ஜனங்கள் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களைச் சேர்ந்தவர்களாக இருக்கிறார்கள். கல்வி சம்பந்தமாக சிற்சில விஷயங்களில் அவர்களுடைய முன்னேற்றம்பற்றி கவர்னர் அவர்களின் சொற்பொழிவில் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டிருந்த போதிலும் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுடைய உத்தியோக விஷயத்தில் சரியான முறையில் எந்த விதமான திட்டத்தையும்பற்றி கூறப்படவில்லை. ஸ்ரீமதி ஜோதி அம்மையார் அவர்கள் கூட இந்நாட்டிலே தற்பொழுது வேலையில்லாத இண்டாப்ட் அதிகரித்திருப்பதாகக் கூறினார்கள். ஒரு இலாகாவில் நாற்பது ஸ்தானங்கள் காலியிருப்பதாக அறிவிக்கப்பட்டால் அதற்கு 4,000 விண்ணப்பங்கள் வந்து குவிக்கின்றன. இம்முறையிலே எல்லோரையும் சேர்த்துக் கொண்டு உத்தியோகங்கள் வழங்கப்படுவதாயிருந்தால் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு உத்தியோகம் கிடைப்பது குதிரைக் கொம்பாகத்தான் இருக்கும். ஏதோ ஒரு சில பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு மட்டும் உத்தியோகம் கொடுத்துவிட்டால் போதாது. நான் இந்தச் சபையையிலே மீண்டும் மீண்டும் குறிப்பிடுவது இதுதான். முற்பட்டவர்கள், பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள், ஹரிஜனங்கள் என்று மக்களை மூன்று பிரிவுகளாகப் பிரியுங்கள். அவர்களுக்கு உத்தியோகம் கொடுப்பதற்கு ஒரு தவணை ஏற்படுத்துங்கள். முற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களின் தொகை சொற்பமாக இருக்கிறது. பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்

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கள் பெரும்பான்மையினர்களாய் இருக்கிறார்கள். மற்றும், ஷெட்யூல் வகுப்பைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள், ஹரிஜனங்கள் ஆகியவர்களும் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கும் சில உத்தியோகங்கள் வழங்குவதுபற்றி நமக்கு ஆட்சேபம் யில்லை. பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் 80 சத விசிதம் இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆதலால், 80 சத விசித உத்தியோகங்கள் அவர்களுக்கு வழங்கும்படிச் செய்ய வேண்டும். பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களில் பலர் இப்பொழுது படித்து double degree, treble degree பெற்று முனையுக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு கைகொடுத்து, தூக்கி ஆதரவு கொடுப்பது அரசாங்கத்தின் கடமை. அதைச் செய்வதற்கு அரசாங்கம் தவறிவிட்டது.

“சென்ற மார்ச் மாதத்தில் பட்ஜெட் விவாதத்தின்போது நான் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு அதிகமான உத்தியோகங்கள் வழங்கவேண்டுமென்று குறிப்பிட்டேன். அதை அனுசரித்து பிறகு அரசாங்கத்தார் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு 25 சத விசித உத்தியோகங்கள் வழங்கப்படவேண்டுமென்று ஒரு உத்தரவு பிறப்பித்தார்கள். அதிலே முதலில் எல்லா இனத்தவர்களும் போட்டி போடுவது, இரண்டாவதாக ஹரிஜனங்கள், ஷெட்யூல் வகுப்பினர்கள் போட்டி போடுவது, மூன்றாவதாக பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் போட்டி போடுவது, மறுபடியும் பொதுவாக எல்லோரும் போட்டி போடுவது என்ற மாதிரி ஒரு திட்டத்தை ஏற்படுத்தினார்கள். இந்த முறையில் உத்தியோகங்கள் வழங்கப்படால் எந்தக் காலத்தில் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு உத்தியோகம் கிடைக்கும்? பிராமணர்கள், முதலியார், நாயுடு, முகம்மதியர்; கிறிஸ்தவர் இவர்களை யெல்லாம் முற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களில் சேர்த்துவிடலாம். நூற்றைம்பது வகுப்பினர் கொண்ட ஒரு ஜாபிதாவை அரசாங்கம் தயாரித்திருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களை யெல்லாம் ஒன்று சேர்த்து பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் என்று குறிப்பிடலாம். ஹரிஜனங்கள், ஷெட்யூல் வகுப்பினர்களை ஒரு பிரிவாக குறிப்பிடலாம். ஆக மேற்கொண்ட மூன்று பிரிவாக மக்களைப் பிரித்துவிட்டால் அரசாங்கத்துக்கு எந்த விதமான கஷ்டமும் இருக்காது. ஜாதியையும் குறிப்பிடவேண்டியதில்லை. பத்து வருஷ காலத்துக்கு பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு அதிகமான உத்தியோகங்கள் வழங்கவேண்டும். முற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு அதிகமாகவும் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு குறைவாகவும் உத்தியோகங்களை வழங்கினால் பிரயோஜனமில்லை. முற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு வழங்கும் உத்தியோகங்களை நிறுத்திக்கொண்டு முற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு சரி சமானமாக பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் வரும் வரையில் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு உத்தியோகங்கள் வழங்கி வரவேண்டும். ஸ்ரீ தெய்வசிகாமணி ஆசாரியார் விசுவகர்ம இனத்தவர்களுக்கு உத்தியோகம் வழங்கப்பட வேண்டுமென்று சொல்லுவார்கள். நமது நண்பர் அண்ணாமலைப் பிள்ளை அவர்கள் ஜோகிகள் குறவர்களுக்கும் உத்தியோக விஷயத்தில் சலுகை காட்டவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லுவார்கள். அப்படி பிற்போக்காக இருப்பவர்களுக்கு ஓரிளந்த உத்தியோகங்கள் கொடுப்பதுபற்றி ஆகேஷ்யன் யில்லை. கண்டிப்பாக கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று நானும் கூறுகின்றேன். ஆனால், 60, 70, 80 லக்ஷமென்று கணக்கிடலங்காத ஜனத்தொகை கொண்ட பிற்பட்டவர்களுக்கு ஏதாவது ஒரு இலாகாவில் ஓரிளந்த உத்தியோகங்கள் கொடுத்தால் போதுமா? பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு உத்தியோக உயர்வும் அதிகமாகக் கொடுப்பது கிடையாது. பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு நன்மை செய்து கொண்டிருக்கிறோம் என்று அரசாங்கம் சொல்லிக்கொண்டிருந்தால் மட்டும் போதாது. பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் நாட்டில் இரண்டு கோடி மக்களுக்கும் மேல் இருக்கிறார்கள். சமீபத்தில் தேர்தல் வருகிறது. அவர்கள் நலனை கவனிக்காவிட்டால் அடுத்த தேர்தலில் என்ன ஆகும்? பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் இரண்டு கோடி மக்களும் தனித்து தேர்தலில் போட்டியிட்டால், மந்திரி சபையையே கைப்பற்றி விடுவார்களல்லவா? அந்த நிலைமையை காங்கிரஸ் சர்க்கார் உண்டுபண்ணக்கூடாது என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். நமது சர்க்கார் காங்கிரஸ் சர்க்கார். காங்கிரஸின் திட்டம் கீழுள்ளவர்களை உயர்த்தவேண்டுமென்பதுதான். மகாத்மா காந்தி அடிகளும் அதையே தான் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள். சர்க்கரை என்று தானில் எழுதி ருசி பார்த்தால் மட்டும் போதுமா? உண்மையாகவே சர்க்கரையை கொடுக்க வேண்டும். பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு அதிகமான உத்தியோகங்கள்

[Sri A. Subramanyam]

[3rd August 1955]

வழங்க வேண்டும். ஜனத்தொகை விகிதாசார அடிப்படையில் உத்தியோகங்கள் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். இதற்கு உடனே தகுந்த முறையிலே ஆவன செய்யவேண்டுமென்று சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஹரிஜனங்களும் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட நிலைமையில்தான் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு சில உத்தியோகங்கள் கொடுப்பதை யாரும் ஆகேஷிக்க முடியாது. ஆனால் ஹரிஜனங்களைவிட பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் பல இடங்களில் மிகவும் தாழ்மையான நிலைமையில் இருந்துவருகிறார்கள். அவர்கள் விஷயத்தை உடனடியாகக் கவனிக்க வேண்டுமல்லவா? ஜாதியைப்பற்றி இனி பேச வேண்டாம். தாழ்ந்தவர் உயர்ந்தவர் என்ற பேச்சும் நமக்கு வேண்டியதில்லை. இந்தியாவில் பிறந்தவர்கள் இந்தியர்கள். இந்தப் பரந்த தேசத்திலுள்ளவர்கள் எல்லோரும் இந்தியர்கள் என்று சொல்லிக்கொள்ளலாம். அதற்கு சட்டம் இடம் கொடுக்கிறது.

“காங்கிரஸ் ஆட்சி உண்மையான ஆட்சி என்று ஒத்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அவர்கள் ஆட்சியில்தான் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் முன்னேற்றமடைய முடியும் என்று நம்புகிறோம். மற்ற கட்சியில் எங்களுக்கு நம்பிக்கையில்லை. அதில் கடுகு அளவுகூட சந்தேகமில்லை. மற்ற கட்சியினர்களால் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய நன்மை செய்ய முடியாது என்பது உண்மைதான். ஆகவே, பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் விஷயத்தில் உத்தியோகம் வழங்குவதற்கு நான் அறிவித்தப் பிரகாரம் சரியானபடி ஒரு திட்டம் போட்டு அதை அதிவிரைவில் அமல் நடத்துவதற்கு ஆவன செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று சர்க்காரை கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இதைப்பற்றி கவர்னர் பெருமான் அவர் உரையில் ஒரு வரிசூட குறிப்பிடாதது எனக்கு மிகவும் வருத்தத்தைத் தருகிறது என்று மறுமுறையும் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

“நான் இரண்டு கோடி மக்களின் பிரதிநிதியாக இங்கு நிற்கிறேன் என்பதை சொல்லிக்கொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். அவர்கள் சார்பாக நான் எந்தவிதமான கிளர்ச்சியும் சாத்வீக முறையில் செய்யத் தயாராக இருக்கிறேன் என்பதை இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். கனம் முதல் மந்திரி ஸ்ரீ காமராஜ் நாடார் அவர்கள் ஆட்சியில் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு நன்மை கிடைக்குமென்று நம்புகின்றேன். அவரும் உறுதி கூறிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர் கண்டிப்பாக எங்களுக்கு நன்மை செய்வார் என்ற நம்பிக்கை உண்டு. அவர் எங்கள் விஷயத்தில் அக்கரை காட்டிவருகிறார். இம்முறையிலே மேலும் மேலும் அக்கரை காட்ட வேண்டுமென்றும் நான் அவரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அதற்குத் தகுந்த வகையில் மற்ற மந்திரிமார்களும் அவருக்கு உதவியாக இருந்துவர வேண்டுமென்றும் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக ஹிந்தி விஷயத்தை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளலாம். ஹிந்தி விஷயத்திலே பலர் பலவிதமாகக் கூறுவார்கள். இது தமிழ் நாடு. மூவேந்தர்கள் ஆண்ட நாடு. இந்த தேசத்திலே அந்நியர்களும் இருந்தார்கள். அவர்களும் போய்விட்டார்கள். ஆந்திர நாடும் பிரிந்தவிட்டது. இப்பொழுது இருப்பது தமிழ்நாடு. மலையாளிகளும் கன்னடியர்களும் சேர்ந்திருக்கிறார்கள் அவர்கள் சொற்ப ஜனத்தொகை கொண்டவர்களாக இருந்து வருகிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு வேண்டியதை எந்த முறையில் செய்யவேண்டுமோ அதைச் சர்க்கார் வகுத்து தொகுத்து செய்யட்டும். ஆனால் தமிழ் ஆட்சி இங்கே நடைபெற வேண்டும். இது தமிழ் நாடு என்று சொல்லுவதற்கு உரிமை உண்டு. இந்திய அரசியல் சட்டத்தில் தமிழ் மாகாணத்தில் மக்களுக்கு உகந்த பாஷையை அரசாங்க மொழியாக தேர்ந்தெடுத்துக் கொள்ளலாமென்று சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதை ஏன் நம்முடைய அரசாங்கம் உடனடியாகச் செய்யக்கூடாது? அதில் என்ன கஷ்டம் இருக்கிறது? வடமொழிச் சொற்களெல்லாம் தமிழில் புகுந்து வருவதாக ஒருவர் இச்சபையில் சொன்னார்கள். தமிழ் சொற்களைப் பொருக்கி எடுக்க ஸ்ரீ லக்ஷ்மணசுவாமி முதலியார் தலைமையில் ஒரு கமிட்டி ஏற்படுத்தப் பட்டிருப்பது குறித்து நானும் மகிழ்ச்சி அடைகிறேன். நீண்ட காலமாக வழக்கத்தில் இருக்கும் சொற்களை ஏன் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளக்கூடாது? தாசில் தார், சிரஸ்தார், ஓசூர் சிரஸ்தார், கஜானா, பசலி என்ற சொற்களை ஏன்

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அங்கீகரிக்கக்கூடாது? அதில் என்ன கஷ்டமிருக்கிறது? அப் பதங்கள் வாயில் நுழையவில்லையா? அந்தச் சொற்கள் நீண்ட காலமாக பழக்கத்திலிருப்பதால் அவைகளை சேர்த்துக் கொள்ளுவதில் பாதகமில்லை. அதில் என்ன கெட்டுப்போய்விடும்? சைகிள், ரயில் வண்டி, ரயில்வே ஸ்டேஷன் போன்ற ஆங்கில சொற்களையும் சேர்த்துக் கொள்ளலாம். அதை விட்டு விட்டு, ஈருருளை வண்டி, புலக வண்டி, புலகவண்டி, நிலயம் என்ற அதிக நீளமுள்ள தமிழ் சொற்களை உபயோகப்படுத்த வேண்டுமா? இதை யெல்லாம் யோசித்துப்பார்த்து சலபமான சொற்களை அறிஞர்கள் தேர்ந்தெடுக்க வேண்டும். எந்த மொழிச் சொற்களாக இருந்தாலும் நீண்ட காலமாக பழக்கத்திலிருந்து வரும் சலபமான சொற்களைச் சேர்த்துக் கொள்ளலாம். எது எப்படி யிருந்தபோதிலும் தமிழ் ஆட்சி அதிவிரைவில் நடைபெறவேண்டும். அதற்கு வேண்டியதை சர்க்கார் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“ஒரு மாகாணத்துக்கு ஒரு பாஷை இருந்தாலும் இந்தியாவுக்கு ஒரு பொது பாஷை வேண்டும். இங்கிலாந்து, அமெரிக்கா, சீனா, ஜெர்மனி இந்த தேசங்களுக்கெல்லாம் ஒவ்வொன்றுக்கும் தனியாக ஒரு பொது பாஷை இருக்கிறது. அதேபோல் இந்தியா பூராவையும் எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் மாகாணத்துக்கு மாகாணம் வேறு பாஷை இருந்தாலும்கூட பெரும் பான்மையாகவுள்ள மாகாணங்களில் இருக்கக்கூடிய மக்கள் பேசும்படியான பாஷை ஹிந்தி என்றே ஏற்படுகிறது. சீனப் பிரதமர் இந்தியாவுக்கு வந்தபொழுது சீன மொழியில்தான் பேசினார். அது அவருக்கு இருக்கும் தாய்மொழியின் ஆர்வத்தைக் காட்டுகிறது. அவருக்குச் சீனத்தவரா? நமது பிரதமர் நேரு ரஷ்யாவுக்குச் சென்றிருந்தபொழுது கனம் பிரதமர் நேரு ஹிந்தியில்தான் பேசினார். அது இந்தியாவுக்கு ஒரு பெருமை அளிக்கிறது. ஆனால் தமிழர் இருக்கக்கூடிய இந்த நாட்டில் ஹிந்தி வாசனையே இல்லை. தெலுங்கு வாசனை கொஞ்சம் இருக்கிறது. ஹிந்தி வாசனை நமக்கு அறவே இல்லை. ஆகையால் நம் நாட்டில் ஹிந்தியை தாமதமாகவே புகுத்த வேண்டும். கட்டாயம் கூடாது. டில்லியில் உத்தியோகத்திலுள்ள தமிழர்களுக்குக் கூட அவர்கள் வேலை நேரத்திலேயே சில நிமிஷ நேரங்கள் ஒதுக்கி படிப்படியாக ஹிந்தியை கற்றுக்கொள்ளும் படிசெய்யவேண்டும். அவர்களுக்கு ஹிந்தியில் மார்க்குகளை நிர்ணயிக்கும் திட்டம் கூடாது. தமிழ் நாட்டிலும் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களில் ஹிந்தியில் இவ்வளவு மார்க்குகள் பெற்றுவிட்டதான் தேர்வு உண்டென்பதும் இருக்கக் கூடாது.

“ஸ்ரீ ராமசாமி நாயக்கர் தேசியக் கொடியை எரிக்கப்போவதாகச் சொல்லுவது மிகவும் பயித்தியக்காரத்தனம். அவரையும் சிலபேர் ஆதரிக்கிறார்கள் என்று சொல்லலாம். ஆனால், பயித்தியக்காரனைச் சுற்றியும் பத்துபேர்கள், படித்தவர்களைச் சுற்றிலும் பத்து பேர்கள் என்று சொல்வதுபோல் அவரையும் சுற்றி பத்து பேர்களுக்கிருக்கிறார்கள். எப்படி எனக்கு என்னுடைய உயிர் பிரதானமோ அம்மாதிரி இந்நாட்டின் உயிராகிய கொடியை அவர் எரிப்பதாகச் சொல்லுவதற்கு ஏன் அரசாங்கம் இடம் கொடுக்கவேண்டும்? அதைத் தடுக்க ஏன் அரசாங்கம் கடுமையான நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கவில்லை என்று கேட்கிறேன். ‘இப்பொழுது இல்லாவிட்டாலும் நான் இரப்பதற்குள் தேசியக் கொடியை கொளுத்திவிட்டு சாவேன்’ என்று அவர் சொல்லுவதை ஏன் கேட்டுக்கொண்டு அரசாங்கம் சும்மா இருக்கவேண்டும். இவ்வளவு பொறுப்பற்ற வகையில் அவர் கூறிவருவதை இனி அரசாங்கம் பார்த்துக்கொண்டிருக்கலாமா? தேசியக் கொடியை எரிப்பேன் என்று கூறின் உடனே அரசாங்கம் அவரை சுட்டுத்தள்ளி இருக்க வேண்டாமா? இனி இம்மாதிரியான கிளர்ச்சிக்கு ஒருபோதும் இடம் கொடுக்கக்கூடாது. மேலும் துட்டுக்களில் ஹிந்திமொழி எழுதப்படால் அதையும் எதிர்த்துப் போவதாகச் சொல்லுகிறார். இது என்ன கூத்து? துட்டுக்கள் இந்தியா பூராவும் செலாவணியாக இருந்துவருமாதலால் ஹிந்தியில் எழுதப்படுவதும் அவசியம்தான். இந்த மாதிரி சில்லரை விஷயங்களுக்காக கிளர்ச்சி செய்வதைத் தடுக்கவேண்டும். இது நியாயமல்ல. இதை மக்கள் விரும்ப மாட்டார்கள். இதைப் பார்த்து மற்ற தேசங்கள் நம்மை ஏளனம் செய்யும். இதற்கு அரசாங்கம் இடம் கொடுக்கக்கூடாது. ராமாயணத்தை கீமாயணம்

[Sri A. Subramanyam]

[3rd August 1955]

என்று இகழ்வதும், இதிகாச புராணங்களை அவமதிப்பதும் விரும்பத் தக்கதல்ல. முகம்மதியர்களின் குரானையோ அல்லது கிறிஸ்தவர்களின் பைபிளையோ அவமதித்தால் அவர்கள் சும்மா இருப்பார்களா? ஹிந்து மதத்தை இப்படி என்னம் செய்வதற்கு அரசாங்கம் கொஞ்சம்கூட இடம் கொடுக்கக்கூடாது. சீதா தேவியை வேசி என்று தூஷிப்பது நியாயமா? இது அக்கிரமமில்லையா? இதைப் பார்த்துக்கொண்டு அரசாங்கம் பேசாமல் இருக்கலாமா? இந்த மாதிரி சின்னஞ்சிறு விஷயங்களில் தாறுமாறாக தவறான முறையில் கிளர்ச்சி செய்வதை உடனடியாக தடுக்க அரசாங்கம் தக்க சட்டம் கொண்டுவரவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு என்னுடைய வார்த்தைகளை முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ The House will now adjourn and meet again tomorrow at 3 p.m.”

The House then adjourned.

III.—PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

^a 1. Report of the Public Accounts Committee on the accounts of the State of Madras for the year 1950-51.

^a 2. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1538, Home, dated 3rd June 1955, regarding amendments to the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940.

^a 3. Statement I showing action taken on assurances, promises and undertakings given during the Seventh Session, 1955, of the Madras Legislative Council.

வாய்மையே வெல்லும்
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS